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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Disclosed is a plastic plug for temporarily closing unused tapped holes in automobile vehicles, for example, bolt holes for securing seat belts. The plug comprises a thin walled shank and an umbrella-like head. There is a central or cross slot in the head whereby the plug, which may be driven into a hole, and may also be screwed into the hole. The thin walled plastic shank accommodates the intense threads of the hole. The plastic character of the plug and the slotted head permit the disengagement of the plug from the threaded hole simply by unscrewing it with a suitable tool.

This invention relates to a hole plug of plastic for closing temporarily unused tabed holes, in particular in automotive vehicles, including a tubular smooth thinwalled shank to be driven in or to be screwed into the tabed hole or to be screwed out of it and an adjacent head superimposing the work panel aperture umbrella-like including a central slot or cross slot to apply a tool.

Such hole plugs which are preferably made of polyamid or similar soft resilient plastics in particular serve to temporarily cover tabed holes which are provided in automotive vehicles for the later attachment of the securing means of safety belts. So that no water or dirt is able to enter these tabed holes as long as the buyer of the automotive vehicle does not have a safety belt attached, they are closed by hole plugs of the mentioned type.

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In the simplest case these hole plugs the shank of which for doing so preferably is slightly tapered at its free end are struck into the tabed hole; but they can also be screwed in. After inserting the hole plug the shank of which is dimensioned a little larger than the inner diameter of the threaded bore, the thin-walled shank is urged outwardly slightly into the thread convolutions and thereby retains the hole plug secured in the threaded bore. The plug can then be removed again in that a screwdriver is inserted in the slot or cross slot in the head and the hole plug is screwed out. This slot or cross slot of course is formed as a blind hole

in order to prevent the passing through of humidity and dirt.

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The head formed umbrella-like is formed slightly conical in this inventional hole plug and engages the surface of the margins of the tabed hole in being resiliently biased upon striking-in the hole plug. A comparatively good sealing effect is achieved thereby.

But the following disadvantage of the conventional hole plugs has been noted:

or the like facing the free shank end, it can after some time penetrate in direction to the head and results in rust there through the tips of the threaded convolutions which are generally not completely filled by the material of the shank. The conventional hole plugs thus offer no protection against the intrusion of water from this side.

The invention is based on the problem of developing the conventional hole plugs so further that water intruding the threaded convolutions of the threaded bore between it and the shank is not able to pass on to the top side of the work panel at the end of the threaded bore.

The invention resides in the measure that an annular bead extends outwardly at the junction between the hollow shank and the head, said annular bead upon striking-in of the hole plug engaging the top side of the work panel provided with the threaded bore and thereby causing a reliable sealing effect.

The hole plug of this invention can be particularly

well used for sealing a nut welded underneath an apertured sheet-metal plate. The smooth bore in the metal plate supporting the nut then of course is a little larger than the outer diameter of the threaded bore of the nut and permits the insertion of the annular bead of this invention which then engages the top side of the nut at the beginning of the thread convolutions.

The spacing of this annular bead from the bottom side of the head or the height of the head in this regard are of course dimensioned in such a way that the annular bead as well as the umbrella-like head both engage the surface contacted thereby under a resilient bias.

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The cross section of the annular bead in this regard depends on the respective use and is either rectangular or triangular, but it may also be trapezoidal or also semicircular. Generally a cross section will be prefered having an abutment surface which is disposed in a radial plane in relationship to the axis of the hole plug because thereby an optimum sealing effect is accomplished. But in case the entry of the threaded bore is countersunk slightly, like this is for instance generally the case for nuts, an annular bead can also be prefered having an inclined abutment surface, or an annular bead can be prefered having a semi-circular cross section.

The invention is explained in closer detail hereinafter in referring to the drawing in embodiments. Therein: 1 Fig. 1 is a cross sectional view of a hole plug of this invention,

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Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the hole plug according to Fig. 1 screwed into a work panel arrangement,

Fig. 3 to Fig. 6 are partial sectional views of the hole plug illustrating various cross sectional shapes of the annular bead, shown with Fig. 1.

The hole plug illustrated in Fig. 1 includes a smooth thin tubular shank 2 which is tapered at its free end outwardly, and a substantially solid head 1 adjacent thereto provided with a cross slot 3 and a thin umbrellalike flange 4 extending outwardly. An annular bead 5 is provided at the junction between the shank and the head.

As will be noted from Fig. 2, the tips of the threads of a nut 8 into which the hole plug has been struck-in press themselves into the outer periphery of the thin shank 2 and thereby retain the hole plug secured in the opening.

A more or less large channel 9 does remain between the shank 2 and the nut 8, however, in the thread convolutions, which permits the passage of water.

In the instant embodiment which involves a securing device for a safety belt in an automotive vehicle, the nut 8 illustrated in Fig. 2 is welded to a thicker metal sheet 7 at the bottom side which has a bore the diameter of which is slightly larger than the outer diameter of the threaded bore of the nut 8.

The thicker metal sheet 7 again is welded to the thin body sheet 6.

Upon striking-in the hole plug the annular bead 5 engages the top side of the nut 8 projecting beyond the inner margins of the bore in the sheet 7 and thereby seals the channel 9 in direction to the sheets 6 and 7 reliably. At the same time the umbrella-like flange 4 has been deformed in the illustrated way upon striking-in the hole plug, and it now engages the body sheet 6 under a bias so that a sealing against humidity is also accomplished from this side.

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In Fig. 3 to 6 the detail denominated K in Fig. 1 has been illustrated in an enlarged scale, but showing different cross sectional shapes of the annular bead. The umbrella-like annular bead 5a illustrated in Fig. 3 is formed similar to the umbrella-like flange 4 at the head of the hole plug, and it engages the surface of the work panel provided with a threaded bore in being resiliently deflected when the hole plug is struck in. The sectional shapes 5b, 5c and 5d of the annular bead illustrated in Fig. 4 to 6 are used depending on the particular use for which the hole plug is intended.

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The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is defined are claimed as follows:

1. Hole plug of plastic for sealing temporarily unused threaded holes, in particular in automotive vehicles, including a tubular smooth thin-walled shank to be driven-in or to be screwed into the threaded hole or to be screwed out of it and a head adjacent to the shank superimposing the hole umbrella-like and having a central slot or a cross slot for applying a tool, characterized in that an annular bead extends outwardly at the junction of the shank with the head.

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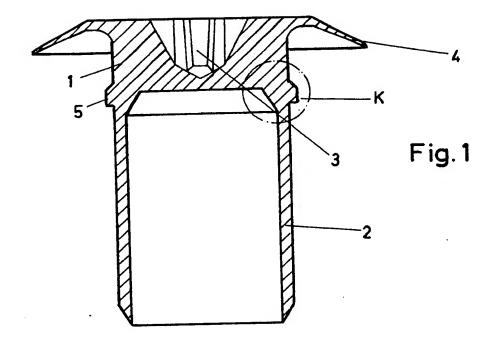


Fig.3

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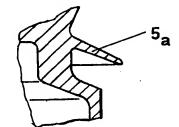


Fig.4

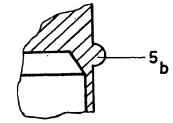


Fig. 5

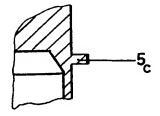
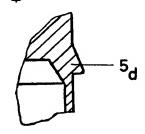


Fig.6



INVENTOR
GUNTER HARALD WIFROW

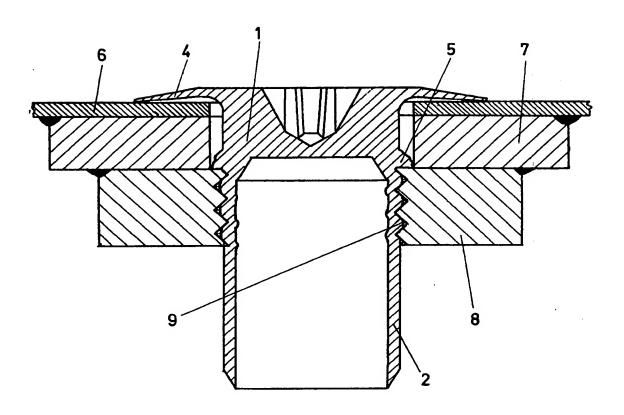
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Fig. 2

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